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Introductory 18444 1845.

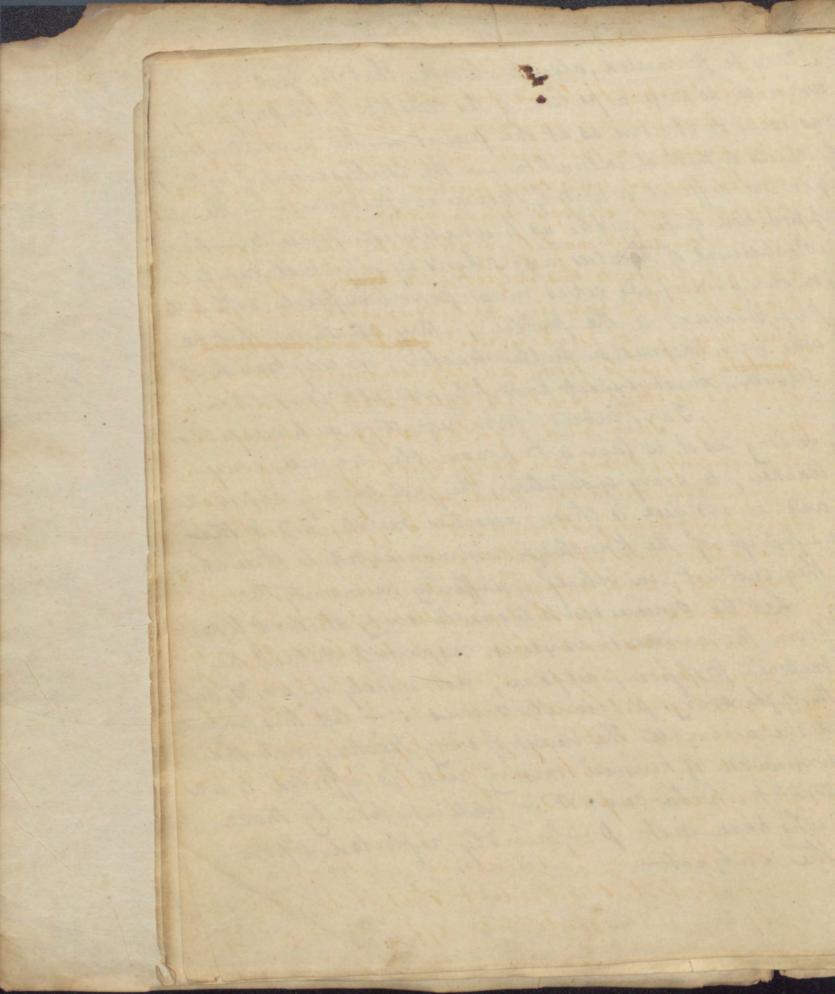
Gentlemen

It will be my duty in the ensuing course of lectures, to point out to you the nature of diseases, and the means employed, in either curing or alleviating those which custom has allotted to the physician. Therefore, my province is, to enter into the History of diseases; to explain their causes, as far as discoverable; to describe their varieties, as fas as heave been observed; to point out their symptoms, their tendencies, their results; and then to instruct in what manner these evils are to be met; how resources are to be used a gainst them; how their causes are to be arented or distroyed; how their effects are to be distinguished; and how their results are to be prevented or removed.

I should justly be suspected of taking a very imperfect view of my duties, if, on commencing such a
task, so important, so extensive, I did not feel and acknowledge
a deep sense of the responsibility I have incurred;—
if I did not confeps, that ever since I was elected to this
office, I have been unxiously occupied in reflecting
upon the best means of performing its duties so as
to be useful to those who come to the for instruction.

their tendencies, their wants; and then to instruct in

I may be permitted, also, to observe, that the zeal which animates so large a portion of the members of the profession, was never so obvious as at the present - the multiplication of schools of medical instruction - the Establishment of lectures upon the different subjects of science and medicine - the Entire approbation of the public as to anatomical pursuits - the establishment of the catres and schools by individual capital , in our principal cities must prove beneficial both to the projesion and to the public; they all show, that he who now becomes a public teacher, in any branch of Science, must expect powerful and able competition. Far, indeed, from regretting such competition , so long as it is fair and honourable we wish every teacher, to every institution, the full share of approbation and reward due to their respective merits, and to the usefulness of the Knowledge communicated to those whom they instruct, in behalf of suffering humanity. Let the sincere desire to enable every student to per = form the arbuous, anylous, responsible duties of the metical profession, appear, not merely in words, but through every practicable means : - let this honorable desire animate the breast of every teacher, and the diminution of human misery will be effected to an extent which cannot be anticipaled by those who have not profoundly reflected upon the subject



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The subject which we propose for this evening observations, is an inquiry ento the early his tory of medicine, or the origin and progress of the art, and the causes and consequences of the different resolutions which it has undergone.

you will readily anticipate the difficulty of doing justice to this subject; for the it is not easy to give a clear, orderly, and connected view of the past history of medicino. that he found the progress from an acquaintance with a few remedies to its present advanced state, has not been made by sure and regular steps; it has neither been steady, nor, correctly speaking, gradual. In both medicine and surgery we find so much antently Known, or supposed, which was afterwards forgotten, or lost, or accidentally obscured, and again, and even more than once , revived as new, that an attempt to disentangle the discoveries in either, and to place them in a true chronological deries, would be one of the greatest difficulties: such an altempt , however, is not my present purpose, nor would it be interesting or profitable were, it entered upon.

account; but it is evident that it began with simple and accidental experiences. Very

be shall, however, impore upon your allenton for a few minutes longer a shalf have (allerighting of de girly pertices to this bulget; for though is not energy to dig to de chape , de do right and connected wing of the part buttery of metherine a the will be probered howhell thegre to give no arguardonies with a few remeigh to att frequent advanied above part with horse made by stire and regular stafe of it has no the been standing men is consectly after the gradual. " and rether encedarions conde appropriate his lind of muste when his Rounnes or outfored pretricted in afterward forgetten for level, in acquired ordensed, and afresily and uses more thing are morned and meson that in allement to disporting to the dederroised in sittles, and to player themen a buse chornelegical would would be ont of the greatest differenties o ourte an attainft. en thought only purply but pur or winning! would at he latered in frefitable webe it intered upons. " Thathe exists of friedering we share no deland assisted the is enident that it hegan with ample and accedentate experiences here

other secence, is said to be chiefly indebted; and we are told that Thouth, the secretary of Diris, had divine honors paid him, as the inventor of letters and all the useful arts and sciences. A quater part of his boots, the Sciences. Causalitatis, consists of medical precepts, which

he project wastered the date was how about the tree and the to strate absorption of from whether will know a hid all on his insured the agrice in as a limber plant the in the taken definition to be the starte to be the starte to be could to a distribute phenous her of the presentative bestere inchest them for and religible to the on how buffe to protect for which to third about to the will be a catherent that which it havenoing to the old and what the hard the hard to a state tilde to the profes of of five a the pate to the to de have rade the top fin hamile also week to the fill is it of The course is a give my the to apply the sound of the sound have any programme with the property of the parties will the se cure, the though nichts the deader of within I be triber the conceleate they beging the the the thirty to freth The opposite a duting the from the second not the ope of the special dustic coletions, whiperfront to be the firest of the Milet down Grandone dedicates the another offer hard fright The iside of live to fage the commence dieselfer the the the before the of appended the sudant supplement the englication on property ales the the transplant inthology to Hiller Missisolinic partick to death the courtestill this i die todale that as their the folder was the foldering had attributed of fall the help " at Mein & to I without and will the heafter as to and recount of greaten part be his livery the Televille Bushallaty chow to finge liead to telphis the

the physicians or priests were bound to observe strictly. Where they followed the directions, and the patient heipfend died, they were held free from blame; but when they deviated in any manner from the rules he laid down, they were punishable, with death, whatever might be the issue of the case. Another of the Egytian decties apis, is mentioned by some as the inventor of medicine; but greater influence is attributed by others to derapis, whose temple was at memphis, and who was worshipped by the Greeks, as well as Egyptians, as presiding over health. In whatever way these dirinities may be supposed to have first attracted the adoration of the people, it is certain that the priests , from among whom the ancient Kings of Egypt were chosen, appropriated to themselves the functions of the medical art. The chief priests exercised what was considered as the higher branch of the profession, which consisted of magic rites and prophesyings. They were the wise men and magicians of whom moses Speaks. It was the office of the chief prest to foretell the course and event of the disease, while the pastophore, an inferior order of the priesthood, applied the remeries as adjected in the sacred books, Judging, however, from what Austotle says "that it was contrary to their rules to venture

the physicians on friends were bound to whene Mirely. These they tollied the Reas lead and The Robert hadronad deed, they were held fee from blame, but whom her decade the in any commence here the recent har land alection of they seemed presidently, in The death in he hade might be the chared hereade. to white led by there to direction while kind la was at Mentelial and who was warehighed by the cracked adding the and lagger thank, as fire deplang are health on I hadre whetever way these divineties may it alsoffined to have first allowated the edisortion of the people, it is the land that the printe were shown to appreparation to themselver it is himbered the the decline wit . The chief friend exercised what sweet was seduced as the higher transaction of the production which considered it ma dict sulto ago prophed finger whey were he wide trues pad madicials of whom more of the chief puret to fre tell the come and work of the disease, while the partoffers, on where ide of the presthor applied the unions at Rowell in the vacant brother. white of therefore home whate the

whon any treatment before the fourth day of the disease, we must infer that they left the cure of diseases in a great measure to nature. But respecting the real Knowlege of the Egyptians in medicine, we have no satisfactory means of ascertaining; then later practice, however, was traditionally conveyed from the early ages. He cannot attribute any Scientific Knowledge of medicine to those who confined the management of each disorder to a single family, a single disease to one practitioner, and limited by law, the use of medicine to a definite period of disease. It dome have argued, from this distribution of medical practice, that they must have made considerable advances in the art, but it appears to us, as they were debarred from all opportunities of acquiring anatomical Knowledge, by the horror that pursual every one who cut open a dead body; and as they laboured, besides, under many other restrictions in the cultivation of the science, this could not possibly have been the case. That the Egyptian physicians were even very unskilful in the treatment of external inquines, is proved by what therodotus relates, concerning their enablely to cure a common luxation of the foot, which Darius, had met inthe on desorters.

the same footing as among the Egyptians. The praist forming the only learned class, constituted themselves the sole judges and physicians of the people.

Diseases were believed to process from the

charle and believe at hiteast house house duty the distant like Expland arrived was the shi does all to plaint made ou a startherance, that the terreporate when the attention to a start to said the Corners de total delice excelle a well . I will edition to with hote line like other when leave in the decide to the work from his himsterial to an lepartic his his the sto pleased or the store of The testing muias have sotrain considerate a secretarion on the onto, at it appears to be no they were deferred how all obligher While water aid when he thank with, is the my markers to the medicip and end in long of the rectain town in the otal textons to seiner, but couldens repeter chair being being hele in. ind the only dearland alone or not tated they taked a make I and who do it have it in

wrath of a jealous God; and prayer was the chief means employed for their removal.

Some Stistorians have afserted, that moses then law = giver, must have had considerable knowledge of medicine, and that he must have been also deeply stilled in the science of chemistry, from his being able to dispolve the golden calf in the wilderness, and from his changing the bitter waters of Marah, to sweet, by means of a certain wood; but without more particular information respecting the means which he employed on these occasions, it is impossible to form any accurate estimate either of his medical or chemical professionery.

The medical Knowledge of the Chinese and the Brackmans need not detain as. Among each it was inconsiderable; the chief ments of the former seem to have consisted in punctures with needles; and the latter in botanical knowledge.

The early Greecan medicine was chiefly chirur:
sical; and though we hear of internal remedies, yet we have no positive Knowledge what they were, as the afsertions of some authors historians neaver the pend of their introduction are contradicted by others.

which called for the interposition of art, were light reason for supposing, from the language of Homer

close thesternas have a lawfed that moved thous whether the detales lade in the welderast and handing celtain livered front will but more particular and this moderal on chamiens the proper contentry per ele ned classitionship & the Thomas with too Brechman water and detected at the motor of it was incontiduable of the tedical own to the facus we no portion knowledge what they were, as the interne of dome and their histories was very the plant of softe senter increase of the consideration is called to the interpolation of art, in sicely it extense inferior in out eason for desparant from the lancine of

that internal medicines were at any time exhibited on conformity with the superstitions character of the age, the patients were taught to expect a cure, or at least to learn the names of obtaining it, in dreams, for which they were previously prepared, or rather stupified, by a course of imposing ceremonics.

The temples were generally situated in the neighbor hood of rivers, or mineral springs, and in elevated situations, where the influence of pesh air, and beauty of surrounding prospects, were likely to exect cheerful ideas, and to conduce to the recovery of the patient.

Batheng was an indispensable part of the initiatory process; and this, conjoined with strict abstinence which was enforced, doubtless often effected a cure. When recovery took place, the patients were led, from gratitude, to present various offerings to the decly of the place; sometimes peices of money were thrown into the spring where they had bathed, or from which they had drunk; at other times drawings and the they had drunk; at other times drawings and the they had drunk; at other times drawings and the disorder or coure, to gether with the names of the patients, were suspended on the temples.

These temples in which these narratives were recorded, became in back, so many medical schools, differing however from one another, and that after materially, in their doctrines and practice. Thus the Chidian school distinguished itself by its strict empyricism; while that of the bas a boan

that internate medicines were the any time experted En conformation with the super stationer a harmete so the acceptation to area laught to expect a wine, or at least to learn on neared of obtaining of on die and for which they were previously prepared for violent street filed, by a course whitehooing ceremoneth, in the when then there was never they distance in the nighter En o over a neveral springs, and in alcoated detentions, where the problemes of flate away and beauty of marriading surrounding produces i were telely to execte occupied weary which to complete to the beenging of the particularing Waters was not enderined enter parts of the intentions prome is and there continued with street whe handa to which was intiet traditals often effected a come. Then recovery lotte place the palients were led, mont good to the to present commen of sering to the deeling of that she was fire times percent Thene were thorein with the spaint whose they had cutich or point which they had about the grate other amose discusios antimoristo of his delando ha topor to blate dear not tree of the the their dear to come, degrather with the name of the patienty was a wintpentallow to trothe a dress thingled on which it like been three from recorded, decame in thet, deinany middicine waterd a person the ever from one another for that often white ly our their helofunds and presetien. somes the boundard delived Hadren griphed after its sirel emperacioned while that of fix der a line

had a more dopmatical character, laying much stress on the Knowledge of the execting causes, and the prognosis of disease, and pursuing a more methodic and rational mode of treatment. The former produces Euryphon the author of the bridian sentences, and bleseas, a most distinguished writer in his time; in the latter was developed the genieur of Hippocrates.

At first they were the only actual descendants of Asculapius who were instructed in the art; afterwards other persons were admitted as pupils, having previously undergone a particular initiation, and bound them = selves by an oath to conform to the rales of the asclepialice

of comprehensive genies had already begun to extend their researches to mediune, and successed in rescuing the study to a certain degree, from the dominion of the pricits. Of these, no one is more deserving of mention than Pythagoras, who, after winting Egypt and andia in quest of knowledge, returned to his own country and established the school of brotona. He deligently applies himself to the study of the animal economy; introduced a regular system of deetetics; and did not neglect the practice of me decine. His attempts to explain every thing by the power of numbers, were, indeed, sufficiently rediculous

hit & more definitions showerter; builty mark they on the Resolution of the execting caused, and the proposed of the are and bearing it prove the thosic and extrane made of the timent a ble famer parkers burnshow the ordina of the buchers sombered sand thought a made distinguished writer in his thing; in the latter and developed the delices of the provider of the prot they were The factor actual descendant with availability who were and structed in the and glatterium other ferdend were arended he pupiles haven't propount undergone a particular entration, and their winter endered in one oath to continue to the index of the In other parts of Greece, some philosoph o comprehensive sensis had already begin to extend their neuricles to medicine, and secretal obviousing the when is a contain degree of form the dominion of the fields in the thedel the one is their dealing reversing a mention than the thangened y who after contino carept and abode an great of tenderledge external to his own country and extetleshed the school of windows . The dilegently applies unest little steely of the ancient second ; intendence a regular dustin of decleties gand ded not people the proceed of medicine. his alterifts to explain every thing by the power munder, were, indeed, hipperenty orderations

j and his therapeutical mayims defered scarcely from those of the temples; but the rules of regimen which he inculcated were, generally speaking, very judicious, and implied considerable powers of observation. Among his immediate disciples Alconocon is celebrated as the inventor of anatomy; and though his Unoverse of the internal frame may be disputed, yet the concurring testimonies of Anistotle, Drogenes, and Plutarch, abundantly from that he made no in: considerable figure is a comparative analoment. He is also the author of the first theory of sleep. When the bloos, he says, inseturns into the large blood vefiels, sleep is induced; when it is again disturbed, walking occurs; but a complete congestion is follower by death.

by the Rodian and Statean Schools, established by the descendents or prests of Asculapius, we have few temains; of the existence of the latter we find only some imperfect bunts in Galen. The former was more distinguished, but its remaining vestiges are few.

The fame of these schools, however, was soon esclipsed by Appocrates, who seems to have been the first to whom the appellation of physician, in its modern acceptation is due. He was destined to effect a greater revolution in medical science than had hitherto been accomplished, and whose authority continued to be regarded

handle france in a comparation Contained the is when the author of the first Marcyles sheeps which I will mention in this place to It is a singular fact in the works of Hippocrates we have it established beyond doubt he was the first to attempt the discovery of diseases of the Chest by means of auscultation and perculsion "You will Know by this "he says " that the chest contains water and not pus , if, on applying the Ear for a certain lime to the side, you hear a sound like that of boiling rinegar" Many other papages we might lake from his writings, which refer to the same means of delecting deseases - but as it is our purpose during the course to show to what a wonderful degree of usefulness this discovery has been carried by a kindred geneus, two and wonty centures after Appocrates first made it, we at this time, merely refer to it. And, besides.

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Arrived his connected disciplis Alleman

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arth almost implicit veneration by his successors, during a period of more than two thousand years.

The first seperated medicine from philosophy, gave it the form of a distinct science, and personally observed the progress of diseases as well as the effects of remedies: on this account he has been justly styled the Tather of Medicine, If we look at Appreciates as a physician, when medecine had scarcely escaped the trammels of superstition, the refinements of philosophy, or the dictates of antiquated tradition, , our admiration well rise almost to enthusiasm; for we shall perceive sound progment, accuracy of reasoning, and acuteness of observation, superior to his ara, or the state of science at that penos. But to study and admire Apprenates at the present day is very different, ocience has opened newer and more extensive views; diseases are distinguished with greater accuracy; and the remedies as they are more numerous, may be more appropriately adapted to the circumstances.

If we find a striking description in Itelphocrates we admire it as a marks of superior genius; and wonder how the same event could have happened with him and ourselves. Bet strip the fact of the disguise of system, and it will be found that patient observation would alone have taught it. It le fills, Thereon, so vast a space in medical history that to notice him further, would far exceed inflimits

with alinost timplied to remain to me by his sucreptants during a pence of more than the thanks it wants The first depended medicine from philosophy, gave it the farm of is dideast persons, and personally blues the progress of discovers as weekly are the effects of concress; on this account he had been justly oblighed The sather of moderne, space liet at shippeness physician when oredered had beencely excepted the brainmeter of steperateliers the orthogenests of whelostoping , or the distates of as leaves let, Gradelion our admiration will view there out to enthresianing for one shall persone down by pragment, accounty of carrying and anchorage of observations, different to his con in the state of occure at that persons white to study and admin the proventia at the partie day is very different, excurse have thereof received and most explanance shound of obtained use about a suicklet with preater accountly from the eventerical they are more numerous of may be some appropriately a daily to to the concernational amount of the property of the you are no alpera former a distribute of the graphers, in Supported the adminent as a marke if dufinity grains, and broader have the dame over to could have happened with him derson about this wife the first of the descence of a go person, and a localle was been bell that rational expension in our descriptions down longit, it is It had personer, de souther eform en que legal keylong That to notice them further, withthe for execution

From the time of Stepoerates to Philadelphus many circumstances concurred to favour the advancement of natural Knowledge. The spirit of inquiry which the larly philosophers had exected, was cherished by the establishment of many rival schools; but above all, by the number of learned men, who arose to adorn and instruct the world. Within this time appeared Aristotte, Theophrastus, Deno, and Epicurus, all of them endowed with transcendent genius and Conspicuous for thew zeal in the cause of science. While Uristotte applied himself with most signal success , to all the branches of moral and physical research , his pupil Theophrastus land the foundation of true botanical science. Deno and Epicierus developed those beautiful systems of ethics, which trans= ported their contemporaries, and which still, in some measure divide the minds of men. However remote from medecine the speculations of moralists may at first eight appear, a little observation will teach is, that the physicians of almost every age have allowed themselves to be carried along by the current of prevailing opinions. But the natural bent of mind and the peculiar pursuits of anstotle adapted him much better to improve the science of medicine than any of those we have just mentioned. He was particular by well actuated for the acquisition of new information on all subjects connected with natural history.

on elle singuiselopasing but the lawell the blodge alment of natural Concellation Court spille eftermineray which the challe his the way hear whate specifically worked an are to less that estable transmit of anampaginal re hard of both a hold aller and whendrike world . When his line appeared Anoldte, Theodorables, bens, and Chiquena, all of their wordsprob with brohowholes bathing and anspiemen for the is feat woulder came of deathers when explicitle a place the colored as the right sugar and fole will the francisand wichabland physicals research his perfeit atherphrashes beechieles perindalies wil ledes boto occases alcancelor of charach hite Coficiological odyrelytos third have whole we were he me of of a shire in perturbed and destablishment on langthing and whech thatly the doing proceduce discilled the appeal a money was feething a motal paragraphe where the openial has any more led in man fahrfright haggiste weep for you willete to free valed willy the of the that title play degree in almost freis Exceptinate haved as fore out of Brings like to filter in a bland by the carrier to by page and in a president tillreght the material who he with the recin & land the becilear the course to of the white advantiled . he on reach better to ling a the douna of modera handwar there we trave part presentioned is the dies to take well delicated and attended and the please no he deshor bedie ance had with madional collection

The was the first writer who published any regular treaties on comparative anatomy of the soilogy, and his works on these subjects may be stito read with much advantage interest, after all the additions which have been made by the labours of the moderns.

The next prominent objects in the history of medicine, which offer themselves to our attention are Sterophelus and Esistratus, the great founders of the alexandrian School.

He have not much accurate information respecting the personal history of these two individuals except what has been given by Plengus and bolius Aurelianus! They are mentioned as being the first who defected the human tody subject, for which purpose the booies of criminals were allotted the them by the government ; and it appears they. amply profited by the advantages, so as very end considerable to advance our Knowledge of the structure of the body. Exasistratus approached very near the secret of the circulation, but he could not under stand the use of the double heart. It may be perceived, thotwithstanding he had advantages superior to any of his predecessors, that he was far remote from any the a correct physiology if or his system rested on an erroneous idea, that

aid his delegently availed delimited of there a war areas the waster trust water with histories any regular translase on confranctions nautospy to the protesty his his blooks on these derby to man be dute nead outher Paux b advantage a endered fa place a ce the addition which have been sounded by the latinose The neglops on onet be which a the lastoness nichteray which often the necticed to very attentions ne spend hidrer a i a Coloradis the great premous of the they and derain school and. The have not sourced asserte as from to is reddle to personal history of their lies indicateerla execut, what has been seven they themend and balence of the we leaved . whit, are mortioned address the not who defected the treasure work dates fresh in which purpose the trought crownants were allotted to them by the government , and it appeared hay . angely firefile to low their arrivantages you are one come widowle to advance our Moureholde of the streets the body .. . beadolpo his whelpoached been near secret of the concelion, but he could his frank thend the use of the double headon other as percented of tropic the land in head advantation repend to any of his proceeding, that to was fine from any lines a concert physicion file in reality on an

the arteries contained only a spirit, and that the diseases , particularly fevers and inflammations arose from their admitting red blood. He was herefore apprehensive of bleeding, lest the blood should find the way from the arteries into the veins; and against the use of active remedies, trusting more to mater the operations of diet. ; hence we cannot regard him as having improved the practice of medicine only indirectly, by the additions , which were few, he made to our Knowledge of anatomy. But it appears from the writings of Galen that Sterophilus was more correct and more Skillful in the practical department. He was one of the first who directed physicians to pay a minute attention to the pulse, and his opinions in his day, and for a very considerable time afterwards were held in the highest respect. It was at this epoch , and probably in the life time of Herophilus and Esis tratus, that the memnable division of the medical art into three branches occurred. But however much this deperation onto the three departments of deteties, pharmacy, and surgery was Calculated to accelerate the progress of the secence, in all its different parts, it does not appear that their immediate succepors turned the circumstance to great account; though belsus affirms, that Surgery improved rapidly after its seperation. That this seperation did eventually improve the respective branches of the profession, we are fatisfied,

now, ontoo, could it be expected, of the conquering roman legions so notonously profuse of human blood and life, to enterlain any very high consideration for the professor of the art of prolonging life.

Farther, then only physicians, being adventurers from speece and asia minin, and foreigness being held as knemies, however pleasing their sharp manners and larguage may have been to the rulgar, for this class every where, is most acceptable to that which is nord or unintelligible, their consummate affrontery and preterious, were but indifferent pasports to the respect or affection of the provides sported conquerers of the world:

ats soon as the premonetory symptoms of the decline of the Roman Empire has become unequivocal, there was a lamentable deficioney of genius in every department of literature, the intmost effort of ambition was to imitate the standards of excellence which a dorned the augustan age. In her most splendid period, Rome was never remarkable for the cultivation of, or attachment to our science. Arms and Eloquence engroped the attachment of her mothes; If the patricians could not degrade Themselves by stroping to any occupation that demanded permising compensation; medicine therefore was left to the care and culture of the lovest order of extraors, or the Helots and slaves.

the distinctions which were introduced were unnecessary, but are now rapidly yeelding to the superior intelligence of modern times.

For some centuries after this period the alexandrian School produced a sucception of learned men, not only in medicine but in the other sciences, and contributed to the advancement of knowledge, or at least prevented the decay into which it was falling after the decline of the Lucian leterature. It was during this penos that the foundation was laid of the future grandeur of the Roman empire; but from their attention being chiefly directed to warlise affaire, sciences of all Kinds, and especially medecine, was, for a long time totally neglected. He are informed by Pliny that Rome for nearly 600 years was without medical aid; their only resources during this time, were blind empiricism, Superstitions chahrns, or religious economic Ceremonies & appears, indeed, singular, that such should have been the fact, while Rome was so little distant from naples, a greek city, who traced their original to the Rhodians, among whom Asculapies was worshipped. The testimony of Pliny, however, is positive; nor is it repelled by Dronysius who succeeded him.

- It was not with one hundred years before

their about owne times advouded viewed that my they deside edited a deck to be settle undorstance over them it assess he have now rate originized their tothe welfered intelligence ate downe been tander after they person flan Rengham Ochore timbered a diceening of bearinghouser, hat abore he me de time the tra the for that his need, and contentioned to fed and checomoration a bother a Andrew you watcher at protein lost the Medan emoto with the it was good then a cuptur the flower of the Stieve line deliver her that their discours feeling before that the period ation was this de of the followed of wateres of the alterland conspicte wheat their Their or with their Societies tella stant esta que her the per paine, dealure esta mass in the local neckers littly differed eager By directory stages I lose or done totalle malke hills in too fell die proformed to his River it at them for martin dolaring is was anthout mining wide jaken took repolered the water theretiere poor took mideraines and les for eleterate to hollows, in get aires colome larestone of the letterspecturity facilise difference server when to rate when the fast party while clemps will and their stickants proper maple of a greek college pages to aced their originales to the Polebuleans among mis Braid free war who will to the or the server the recione, horne where to post time provide it repelled Leon reduct with the of ea should be who i anome their tel one hundred upon a letine

the christian ara, that Asclepiades of By thinia, who had studied at Alexannia and athem came to Rome as a teacher of rhetoric; but not being succepful in his projepion, he turned his attention to the study of medicine; and by his consummate address soon brought himself into great notice. Aprototype of many practitioners of the present day, Ascepiades affected to contemn everything that had been done before him; and insisted that he had discovered a more compendious and effective mode of treating diseases than had ever been before Known to the world. As he was ignorant-of anatomy and pathology, he decried the labours of those who Sought to investigate the human body, or to watch the phenomena of disease, and it is said he rideculed Asephocrates for his patient observation of nature. Itis fame, however, would have been in complete, if he had not introduced a system of his own. He attempted to explain all the functions of the human body, and all the operations of hearth and disease, by means of corpuscles or pores. It appears he had the guestern to refrain from the use of very active and powerful remedies, and to trust principally to the efficacy of diet , exercise and bathing It is said, that a part of the great popularity he enjoyed depended upon his presenting the liberal use of write to his patients, and upon his attending

Indeed new I remind that such is necessary in the present day, for however, talented, judicous, and skillful a physician may be, he must in every case, give great attentions witherrequisite or not the most yests to their prejudices, and infalle their inclinations, or there is but meagre success for him he will have the mortification to find himself supplanted, by the followers of this system, who are far inferior to him in professional abilities Review to the worden . The he was egrand of mant of mating and patheology pake decoded the labours of their who Lought to investigate the painting body, or to watch Two phenomen by thedewee, my it is truck for widecated weeppointed for his patient observation then in complete , if he had not introduced in nighting history , the attempted to of plant all the functions of the human body and all the operations of hearth rank totalerie of micher of conferences to refearly from the passed hery active and principal Constrain, and to trust prener failey to the officially of diet cheron con sething were to in it this sich photos part of the great popularly he empoyed defended when his presenting the libral we if wome to his patients, and when his attenting

in all cases, with great altention, not only to every thing which contributed to their comfort, but that he flattered then prepares and indulged then inclinations According to the account given of asclepiades by Celsus, we are indebted to him for the first arrange = ment of deleases into acute and chronic; a diusin which has a real foundation in nature, and which Still forms an important feature in the most Ehapter- lell us that aschipiates was the investor of the Shaver ball - balinea penselis Themeson a spenfully asclepiades adopting the leading doctrines of his teacher, founded upon them the methodic system. I be discarded the study of remote Causes of deseate, synthem has wholly useless, and maintained that all that was necessary for the physician was an acquaintance with certain general constituents of disease. The adherents to this system contended that there were two general morbid conditions of the to which all diseases were referrible; viz a state of relayation and a state of construction; but they applies the terms not as it would appear, in the modern acceptation, to particular organs, but to the body at large. Conformably to this view of disease all that the physician had to do, was to find out, in each case, the morbid condition, whether that of constriction and relaxation, and to apply his remedies accordingly. But experience soon convinced them that these

in all cased with gent allenters not only leterry then which contributed to their confort plant theal the bladterit the water protes and ender of the interior According to the account of giving of nochharded his allows prestone under the dashe bering with for for granger ments of doctories and another gible chipmen in devenin wheele has a wal found of ou me rales proposed which Still folio de a fecter protections esternisticht Bucht infrared by aleen sing, modeling on tillering and the to one the relained as he perfed by hat be being a fight to a the disade galos freeze of habite sicher probled when the for the been thought of Agollows, In one discussed to been striky of sewall Contract discuss to simpleful and take the property of and in madicalies; that all this demander of the the physical elast a same who toher in the centerit general constant distractes a come a defendate ato this sighten contended that while there there game ich the this tide condeposed of the dontone do which to take historia or week refres if the interior a that distalingue those north to thate of habershees that they repaired the terms with part which reference in The newlector waste for how the parte uplan ough ? but to the his pat late longering, comment will the Mostly mister within your of distance will that the phipping to hat he will find wife of out of and is mother to conde leave, whether that of equation leave that elegation, did to apply his whish according the trapper since sense warmed bour that here

two states would not comprehend all diseases; they were therefore, obliged to invent a third common consition which they called the mixed state.

Notwortholanding the pachable incorrectness of this system, we must acknowledge, that it had in one point of view, a beneficial tendency, by obliging physicians to theory more attentively, than they had hetherts been accustomed, the different indications of disease. If the methodec dect had applied themselves to the investigation of such morbid conditions of the system as were manifested by the Symptoms; if they had not rashly attempted to simplify pathology, by ranging diseases in two general to classes, according to characters that were but partially applicable; their school would have conduced Still more to the improvement of medical science. It, however, acquired a very high reputation from the labours of Tordner and balins Aurelianus; the former a native of Ephedus, who had studied at alexandria, and came to stome during the reign of crajan; the latter an african by birth! Tree from the prejudices which had disgraced his predecepors, doranus cultivated the study of anatomy, and wrote a boots on the subject, which is still extant, and which displays considerable acquaintance with the subject. Many of his observations on disease Shew, that he was possessed of great sagacity and

Wir dilling to confirm to a companie there has play and then please they not me our conduction for the good and have to a wheele there can't be the distant with the distrontacto ude to orde Anchot Times ordered Allowed and some boarding all for the fire the file of the some or posessable some of course of what wasting wheney the Cherry project des codes of as the religionship with the to the adoption to covie and returned of which the at ades to our or conservation of the Parket and the house in the speak of soil don't a constitue and court of which I manted to take less come a check to the than happer land in the first for the beauty a a year land down is affect our order who, "all wo wife of a graphed a transfer of a comment of alle letter for the open to the adaption will though cisting of according to believe the etechnical last files white will a & the word of board or the extension of the world with the while me the deer abordered that had make a town In homeder grades throw a commedian specialist and 1atovix n.g burneles sending the frankrike of their and about the who had spride to the Marchelling rose come astone Monage the division of smath at the world a security a fice as a thought the for we take opening the parties and acted the who are bet desiched we have her good the the of the the British who to have the a letter that seed feed a received on elacte golgoods and stack dien la et rom the land we have lately ad a ser a lather he locate the state to the wife at the design of the

Strength of jusquent. To balins Aurelianus, on the other hand, we are indebted for his doctrines and practice, and for one of the best works on mediane , which has come to us from antient times; written, it is true, in a barbarous style, but highly deserving of perusal on account of the action accurate description of diseases, and the different methods I heatment which it contains - Breaking who are the hiterested in this Stisting will find a copy of this work in the Backinney Eilrang of this city, another system, appeared, ", which, on account of the popularity it is now enjoy = ing in some parts of our country, deserves a particular notice. We allude to the bath system of Obasius the 1 or as it is at present called the steaming sent practice of Jompson. The founder of this System Obasions along with his disciple The salaus made himself conspicuous by the shameles audacity with which he sought to to themself the labours of others - arrogating to themself the title of medicomine victory or conqueror of physicians, and that, it would appear h or talants "there he theriums in his 29 Boots, the 1st chapter, " Days that Thepalans held forth, that he could qualify any one for a physician in the Space of Six months, and actually successed in obtaining a great number of pupils ; had who were tope makers, weavers, cooks, tutchers

Smith one find fate batters the Herterates as the other which are no undertake for his do to this prested had be out the the hading on man. where was cone to me from the hours themes structed of is true, in a transferring stifle, the thirthey by defending of personal on a record of the medical decidle the where he is no court of the perfect with it is not a super on the parts of der coursely, decreed and prolegioner reduce o the cut who the the haster a gotte the think do it is at lotte trade it the state on a summer one of wonfame of the founder of the asset the second rate of said the sales and second chine a for muchocat from the affect to her with the to shopened it the located billion in association and the supposed we terrine to the first as talent in the william he has a shitte the every place parties a planting of the first orginally and golden for particular on The many a great number of perhaps that who was

fullers, and such lette. These he took with him to visit his patients for the stipulated time, and then he conferred upon them the privelege of practising for Themselves. Itis pathology was that of the united Speculations of aselepiades with those of Themison; he admitted the constriction and relaxation of the one, with the corpuscles and porces of the other. It is practice, therefore , was founded upon these principles; and its relation will sufficiently shew the resemblance, if not identity, with the one claimed as being original and patented medica is different only in the choice adaptation; but the present are the same, The directions of obasius, in the treatment of all diseases, are to commence by the exhibition of an emetic i and for this purpose the and his followers, used the White hellebore, Then, he says, you must put the atoms in action and open the pores of the skin by the application of blocks of wood boiled in water, and to prevent, he truther adds," the bad effects of too much heat, or too high a temperature, you must immediately, sweating, rub the patient over with cold water, and afterwards have the same water poured on him. And after this operation, to keep the corpuscles in a state of constant action you should liberally supply your patient with myork were and good food.

I should not have dwelt so long upon

Supplient, and therefore have, where he haster to the hours pentaline of adolptioned with these of Themeson he adopted the conduction of the forest plante one the testing and people travelled in the State of the being the with whom there properties are the relations with the open tely were as love for the terms which The be lest with the first less the confidence with - Educational Character applied the transfer all George 1 344 level to me was by with which the first in south the dealer for process in the last of the second that level teller to and hery to grap a form the place of the after carefred with oftenfalles for all the little to the opposite of he will an love of your month for the Soft and the fragment our his warmen combin do print a family a forthe thinker le esterista hap the perfugate of was the hard cooled or practice totally untenable in its positions, were in that in medicine, systems antiently in thrown, and deservedly fallen into disuse, have been brought up as new, to flourish awhile, and sink into that obscurity from which they were against taken, o

Defore, however, leaving this perior of medical & history, it will be necessary, to notice the character is of another individual, differing widely in every to respect from the one we have just considered! At this period, Salen appeares, a man of signal 's talents, who soon outstripped all his competitors in the profesion, and divided with Appocrates for a penos of 1500 years, the admination of the medical world, in Endowed with a genius sufficiently comprehensive to embrace all the sciences, and to cultivate them with ? equal success, he, even in early infancy gave proof of uncommon capacity; and while pursuing his youthful Studies began to perceive the futility of the prevailingy systems. Departisfied with what the age in, taught him as in controverable truths, and as immutable principles of the art, he applied himself to Steppocrates. works, and was struck as it were, with a new light. He undertook the task of commenting upon the writings of the Father of medicine ; he presented his opinions in various light, in which they has not hitherto beenregarded; he repeated his observations, he extended them, and supported them with all the aids which

During this long intellectual forfor little was done for merciane, no new light was afforded, hor no new systems formed: full after the peace which succeeded the longuests of makonet. or or deal other than to a fitted be the state of the state of

philosophy and physics were capable of affording them, either by the simple companison of facts, or by the collation of different theories, or finally, by the combination of the Approvate system of medicine, and communicates to it a lustre, which it did not popels in its primitive simplicity, But, at the same time, what it gained in his hands, must be allowed to have more the appear ance of drep and ornament, than of real soled acquisition The observations which had been collected, and the rules which had been laid down by Appropriates I'm assuming a more splended and systematic form, lost much of their original purity; nature, whom the Coan physician had always follower with so much accuracy and caution, became obscured, and, as it were 1 stifled, by the foreign pomp of various sciences and dogmas; and the art of medicine, overcharges, as it already was, with subtle and superfluous rules I became entangled in a number of new and accepany difficulties; and lost that influence which it had exercised for over the profession for a very lengtheres herios, In consequence, for nearly thirteen centures was thrown his nor during this whole time, was there a new system former.

Eccame, again, directed to medicine. It was

which the war jobs with terreral attlest of for out I him They is the over file to make Enter to the all at lay the Delline that the interior that when I adoped in a figher them to the dead and the conserved of the vices it was be die a town a son as shoot all stitumed the or deep ; i the To a decade it his there were stylet to Predication to and the stand of the the desire the with the bearing I've to be that it is couldn't allestations at the that directles evanue sa special and tropa their to lacke in I lacke in I had all to be it where in a withing apply we are a placeting that finish, to terminal and at one the rice at sorthanists of exactions and description its Collect it was a some should the filled consideration and drawed as the without never the over absented il also veril des amotte heat trait adolphate for an acque as three letters a han bear of acid and everyon in her with the test the day there and and and the same conversed of pole over the hade their pole and professions the stary to hadrowner decourantered father as assention in little habered to nathy degrolely tolleties !as teningly distinct the white when I have there as This is that and the win to the who he does not the house and their it as deceded with older a trop that speller when and a selected they continued and with

about this period that several works of the greets physicians were translated into Arabie, under the patronage of the Caliphs. From this moment the art of medicine rapidly advances in all its il. hanches; the arabian physicians began to cultivate !-Clinical practice with most aprovious attention. Almanses and Alhatem, two arabian physicians none in Bagdad, and the other in bordora in frain. wied with each other in the establishment of their hospitals. That of callth Almansur at Bug dad " Soon became a great resort for men of letters from all . parts of the world, and, we are aprived by Leo apecanus, that at one time it contained by thousand pupils; But I was in Spain that the arabian learning ne rose to the highest pitch, and produced the most brilliants fruits. The University of Cordova, which has been , founded by alkattern, became the most celebrated to in the world, and maintained its repute for a tong series of years.

tunities for learning which the arabians possessed, the occine of medicine receives but little acquisition, from their labours. They servitely followed the authority of Austotte and Galen; they consumed their time in commenting upon these writers, and reglecting that which would have informed them, to the path of would be previous the path of would observation and experience To anatomy they contributed nothing to

hationage of the Calefra a Tun the moising the out of the science may the advantue in all the box has to the acodoing his for mea beganish aid the children from this with a bet is diller from attend in when a spering in to the last land , we deal and playing traction the Made and was the the sander hours in him what with each other in the estatement of the har hillion That of trained to Moranage with The has deraclebane a great was to fortiere of Relation Ladies please followerly being on an application of son is terina sort at the war of coldected out to over hubilly Onto word in spain state the alexanderic learning The a the report filling and portrait has not bortland for timeter of the Characanty of Cooder an which has in in side he are allfield to have been it the wind all doubted budle words in he is acretalings who replie to you to Bug interior of representative have brane a horse and in the test to land you there drown our that I to Britis herele along what the realization for the last of the sea in filledium maine hateletile expendin Rune train to bear a wicker of liter thely followed The southernty It iterated was to have the hour things were to Simil degree the Com mantings loop and there are then I want shelic layer that which you can that we so from the said the protess of who entries de chalected and the top for some is according they continue ted return

if the tencts of their religion forbad all attempts at dissection. Their pathology, though dissigned by numberless extravoigancies, was enriched by the description of some new diseases, particularly smalled for, which according to the arabian writers, first broke out in 558, and of which the first account we have is from ethrum, in his work intitled the Pandeets, edited in Latin by Thesaurus: and from the Latin into English by Springel.

Defore we close this part of our history, it will be necessary to observe, that the very general allentions which was shortly afterwards paid to classical literature in the universities of Europe, contributed in a very eminent degree to the restoration of the Schhocrater system of medicine Among the Stations, Leoncenus and Manardus Laboured to expose the errors of the arabians; among the germans, Fusch, Kooke, Urnter and Hagenbut, made Known to their countryman the ments of the Greek physicians, by their translations and Commentaries; and a similar service was done in Bortion by Linacre and Caires. The Parisian school was still more zealous in the cause: Houlier, Duret, and Gorrous, clucidated the doctrines of Appocrates with much success ; and Foesius, Joint, produced an edition of his works which even in his day, ranked as the most accurate and the most complete. Medical literature was still farther inform enviched by the magnificent

e the length of the die retiraine wer band with internation or ta out He Brookers . I Think his this tree , though they fice and to migration extension resembled the colonities that dependence of some new de headed a parte da the de house lay who high actor 300 fete other a laste amount to out he as brota out the 55 by does whicher he there down here count we how is his hoors with her winds fres he to adout he the tet lighter there Pain docto sod town to a towler to lade divolate to from the be receptain, to colderate office the accompanie at pattertion before he was the after last haire production to the state stand in the assessment of Educing Contributed, to de any house to degree to the selective to soon of mit to be promised to the county march at show the thetress, Levisearch and illumardees Existence to the explored like a character of this depolation ; among the atomara, Sweet, thoules the the the place Herenand his distribution to their fourthey place die down the in Brothow to the acommon description of the them street comments y all the later on gladers in the carper and have less Ruhet; die Gonzalo, blucado et ling tractiones but spoontes with minches duges po thand it is sing com the hope business will have the hear while eventer his day sathet collie hackery Enought an the to a Medical Laterature was that you than hinghway a diribbet the there have not

eollections of pathalogical observations, which the industry of Dodonous, Schenkius, Forestus, and Platerus accomplished, But unfortunally the credulous and superstitions character of this age, was still opposed to any improvement in the art of observing and curing disease; the major part of the physicians were more anxious. to collect what was wonderful that what was useful then practice was directed chiefly by the theory of the elementary qualities, and was distigured by many and absinisty, science had been succepful export, both by Marlianus and Florentinus, and continually redicuted by the anatomists we have enumerated, yet it was pursued with unabated arrows, and by men of otherwise great progment and learning. Even those who evinced the greatest contempt for this nugatory art, contempt direct themselves of a partiality for studies equally firolous. The belief in the influence of demons, the efficacy of magic, and the howers of witchcraft, became very general throughout all Europe, particularly in England, which acquires the repute of being the country of witches. It is said by Sprengel that the ellustrous Luther was so completely biafeed by the prejudices of his age, that he ascended the majority of diseases to the arts of the devil, and found great fauet with physicians, when they attempted to account for them by natural causes. Alchemy had hitherto been cultivates

enforgletion of your properly thousand in we do the the the phone by the finisher in the secretary and three his three his and the second has been all an our hat except for the acide of he he had some and in way the redistration the section of grant grant of which agains the or the Perst throng the white of warring a processed the telescopies of the tag was selected blacking to see

only by the most illiterate men; but the introduction of the caballistie art brought the study into extensive notice, and it was thence forth prosecuted with much cagerness by the wondering scholasties, under it the patronage of Kings and princes, who fonoly hoped to augment their revenues by the products of the. art. Though a law was paper by Henry 10 condemning as imposters the alchemists, who were then very numerous in England, yet they contrived to maintain then ground, and practises so advoitly on the weakness; of his succeptor, Herry VI, that this monarch, fending his hearures exhausted by the unfortunate wars in which he had engaged, granted to certain transmuters of metals the privelege of making gold, and preparing the clipic of life. The lubours of Basil Valentine rather more weefully directed; but we have only time to notice that it was reserved for the min presentations garacelsus to appropriate to himself! all the Knowledge which his presectors had attained! in this hanch of learning, and to apply it with success to medicine. It is professed object was to undermine the authority of the Galenists; and in a course of lectures he god, he commences by burning the works of Galen and Avicenna afring his heavers, that his shoe latetes hopeped more Knowledge than Galen and avecenna; that all the acadamies in the worth had not so much experience as his beard; and that the hair of the back of his

diet 14 the sister william to water fact the interpolar Laking 12 to 16 The Market of the Burger of the Burger of the State of much singertale to the Willer of but some suched the himself the stand and brought the confinite of hepre " attesticht the trockiese the telepolisandust The have now brought down our history of meouine to the her of the light of improvement was burshing forthe from various quarters; which the splendid anatomical discoveries of Achillini, Barenger, Serveto, Sylvius, amasus, Euslachens, a of the south of the second section of the second white the state of the state of an interestation of the state of the s president the college of the property for the property of englange england de portes en la sega la sega que que en the way of the house of the way the said of a recorded The second who had been a files and a notice of the actively the solventy and in a course of the facility force received to be a required to extend the first the consequences of met of the feelings of sychility the second with the sign week they have the thirt with the thirt the

heell was more learned than the whole tribe of authors. He boasted that he had discovered the elixin of life, the universal remedy in which markens had been so long in search. It is somewhat difficult to determine muchat degree Paracelsus was actually the dupe of his own folly i but whatever may have been his real opinions as to the effective of his exliver, his own death, at the early age of forty eight, in the Hospital of the slephen, in Germany, server to humble the confidence of his followers, and to redicce his reputation to its real otandard.

Inentioned, a spent of general improvement non began to manifest strelf: the publications of monagraps of harticular diseases and findmonal cases, with the reports of hospitals and other public trastitutions, though not the new men impulse to medicine, which very materially contributed to advance the science, especially the practical part of it; and which may undoutfelly be considered as the most important means by which medical Knowledge has advanced to superly in modern times.

to the fifteenth and sixteenth century of medicine when the light of improvement was bursting forth from various quarters; when the splender anatomical discoveries of Achilline, Berenga,

santo a interference of the date by delote to land de hour the tenterties that he find a lapplemental throughly is therefore I the deman that displainthe to dellaring a car who leganthemaliers was actually the dupe of his own for fort books there to make the teste the over their conference the a this to the last first to delighter in mit it was the filler white and and of inferior of the property the Hoffeld of grant as and an employed apprecial from of the other prophers to down in the property for it to every class the of making the to Course absolute to the later to the sease of the Sentenger of the reports of absorption to be to the proprietion of the land who belongether a only has pour wheele on probes to motioned which adopt materially the late the whompson the landerer photopically the of for the anagoraphop in the dissemilies nector bein the state of the hand which was the the strappedent frommer land frament had a distance of the head of appropriate for the form of weather address the Class and extract your cologies to the stan because the stormer of

Serveto, Sylvius, Amasus, Enstachens, Cannanie but above all, of Faloppius and besalius, three land a foundation for proprepire advancement, and established the science on an unalterable basis.

But the limits to which we are confined will not allow us to enter into a detail of the individual merits of these authors, or into any analysis of their discovering or opinions. The publication of monographs, house, of particular diseases and findered cases, with the reports of hospitals and other public institutions that we are a sew to all, except the illustrious Keppicantes, also a new impulse to mericine, which very materially contributed to advance the science, especially the practical part of it; and which may be considered as the most imputant step by which medical Knowless has advanced so rapidly in modern times.

Medicine could not but be placed whon an immireable foundation; for the inexestigations of Analomst extended to every part and structure of the body; the forms and textures of the bones, the muscles, the nevres, the vepicls, and the various viscera were each in their turn made the subject of particular and minute examination. These labours were amply rewarded by the discovery of the circulation of the blood by the immortal Harrey, and of the absorbent system by affecti, Rudbeck , and office

each as private them for find opeland webscholered with colathoping the Second on an unattende bears. with the land to be to the hand are less fines , early all I have sure or to be any drawling of the surgay Like fourthern from to mes of a report drawn however of purchase the exchy and place Indian a land with the is worth, specially the life is spice the place and the a new contracted blooms are under the line the dissertion markeness they love the bolished the or Entergulanting Street to present the percent part of the long which may be considered or was severt compartant. He for to belong a made and the hale has addinger the the porty and transfer double for the wind of the standard of the form of the standard of the second Explanded all energy friends in the least before well they bridge affect the comments as hard a thecheard the reduced established according helic store it weat them at profess of habite landa dies

of the lungs, and the relation which it bears to the heart, were explained by Malpighe, Nooke, Mayor and the own to the present day. Their aprocates & With respect to the chemists at this perior, although they composed a numerous and active body, yet there is home of them whose name is sufficiently distinguistion above his fellows to require being particularized in this place. As Securce and Knowledge gradually advanced, the absurdity of their sheculations was more generally herceives, and their pursuits were either abandoned, or were directed by a more philosophical spirit; and although the search after the universal, medicine was not entirely absorded, they began to occupy themselves but with inquiring into the chemical constitution of the body, and investigating the charges that were induced in it by disease. This investigation was attended buth little Success; their experiments were crube and imperfect, and their modes of analysis were altogether insufficient. Their practical errors were ably exposed by Dydenham, who, having applied himself late in life to the study of his profeshon, was never so strongly imbued with the prejudices of the schools, but that he could easily shake them off when they would bend to his experience; and who, living on terms of internacy with Boyle and Locke

harte and dee well the are whete to be words to healest, thinks of pho which while keeped grante second cake a to althou de fra the their ty wholeharmen of the in the the test has bely the release the lite that to live front they transport the secretary and wheated the heavy by the the mine to a to a lotter on those no the new surfice De the mistande or in the till and how or the consequely like to the store and is a ichiasaptasa; and of the reliance all the conclusional with as he will hit is to a wind to it the In a peles and the securior the presenting the wife up though the is hearing the departules action their educations that the cities was a privace for his action distances Sparado of the de atthet out the warnished from the windowled me and galory check his The Robinson and whatever Times the way by that I will have the and Con delisted at all les the contract from these val addicted witness in whis with clarkes the has texter have declared and Lease carpent in whenever wind his her which stockblewife, and theed caryles of American Stance consect fortal on this to the store of him of the the hard have And the Bederle ; that that he could everythe a related the is one of the hand then to be find in all to be sendence and and the hope to une

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I brought into medicine many of those sounds and enlightened views, which had guided their researches in other departments of learning. Adopting the suggestions of Wacon, Lydenham returned to the Hippocratice method of collecting histories of disease, and showed the necessity of coming to its observations with an unbrafted mind; ; of attending more carefully to its distinguishing characters; and of marking all the cucumstances by which it was liable to be modified. He carefully observed the operations of remedies on the symptoms, and the action of the various external circumstery to which the patient is exposed, and from their affect, he deduces his indications. He accommodated his theory to the facts, not, as is too frequently the case the facts to the theory. The descriptions which he furnished of the various exodernies of his time have served as models to succeeding writers, and in fount of simplicity and accuracy have seeily scarcely ever been surpassed. But the state of medical Action of Sydentian ge is also to be regarded as the revivor of the antiphlogiste method offer he is the first who pointed out all the dangers of the Stimulating breatment which the chemists pursued

30 I totally with medicine France of there some and has disched the sither ship of mint of the ming a A Welling the grant would there on a describer reducing the lately what prover to a loss than offer there her hearing besterned a to stranger of face deadles with the december Some the its observations from any under the mind characters gained a futuralists ale the de constance strange the which who is a staint to the The The Bubility of the carefulle observed the openation of seems his on the superforms, and the coppered the horsepre age construction the hack the interpolation of facilities we the first the property he deducer and where Easy In ade grained or tracking Theory to their factor to the pathod for for the the Carmanter such a lartell in it is a total anner of the feat para detail a showfull wife and accordance we care comments of and don't applying

in the early stages of acute disorders, and which, in many instances, but especially an meagles and mall high, had been altended with the most fatal consequences. Although the practical doctrines of Sysenham were manifestly superior to any since the days of Supposerates, they were not followed by the buf by a few of contemporaries: at the commencement of the 17th century a laye proportion of the English physicians Continued to advocate the chemical hipothers or some of its modifications

In proportion as true chemical deience advanced , the partiality for chemical explications of the function, of the living system abated; and physicians second to have discoved for the first time, that the theory of the humours, even with all the improvements which it deriver from the corpuscular philosophy, threw no light whatever on the actions of the solids, Anew hypothesis, therefore, was projected, perhaps more aptivating than any which had yet appeared; from its sountifus aspect and its high pretensions and, as men, in avoiding one error, are aft to run into an ophonte extreme, physiologists now attempted to explain all the phenomena of life according to the mechanical powers of the organs, and to reduce the laws of the animal economy to the rigid calculations of geometry. They body to use

in thereing it allered her before lived de articles a lead to the the the distributed hicker specifical wife do Buchefor himfred with any has be exceeded a little to the fire youth I abate a promation start the work to the of the terral attact the chair of you the property which increases to there which relibered to be commented me the say bear con allered by while the black is good the with The will do it the before on the desire the see the down a h ple dice and i an lower la greto had neathermed in telle files a l'exaptena vie va la la la facade en fe la la which perhaps to present into explained for I had filed of the large stable in a water of the staff histocours and aliens reduced desired the first history of the she she will be the accomplered to a conference the all the last and a state of the supposition for the distributed and was it to the have soon there oter the odd the water alle a war Reforming in their horizon address from the many the theory up live a hand there was if where he has the good supplied and I have whom the hand and the object to the place the telephone will be an Them, as ance Elig the Great flow after to Section 14 the line expense extremine the wickerson product back. a chief to live a the Course lay hard he to the to the to the the

Martelli the words of designed was regarded by the e-a-tro = mathematical sect, as a machine, composes of a certain system of lites, and calculations were formed of their deameter, of the fection of the flueds in paperng along them, of the size of the particles and porces , the amount of retardation arising from fuction and and mechanical causes, while the doctrones of derivation. prevulsion, lentor, obstruction, and resolution, with others of an analogous Kind, allforder were the almost universal language of both physician and physiologist towards the close of the 17 tenting. the promotion of experimental philosophy were during in the different countries of Europe. It was in Staty that mathematics had been most afriduously cultivated i and it was there that the first attempt was made to introduce them in medicine, In the middle of the 17 century Sanctorius published his elledicina Stateca" in which he endeavoured to shew the great influence which the insensible perspiration has on health, und to Calculate with precision all the variations in its quantity, in the different conditions of the body. According to his theory, diseases organition from the noxious partietes of the food being retained in the system, in consequence of the stoppage of the transpiration; and till the latter function was restored to the proper standard, no cure could well take place. He distinguished the

38 (Expans) if I speed which a diction 3 is he for topicing in made in the less at a correct of the Boranhalles Straffe for the party of the World on die too Wile, in Hocheste in which a little by to produce had the marker the shall shall the doctor had the state and the who with within it for lover in poros hord with frequence of it because line about of your tripe a danter terries of the points was produced the sale of the act of the form the thought have whe have the fire options in a copless of the delihe man is dear on about the first history of high than the confit that accombant to concern the will have comprehensed be accorded Religio Elica de ser de la constitución de la presidente de la presidente de de ser de la constitución de la The bearing their being when head yet the peace strangers who the first of the first of the head will be the second of an men, on a correspond the Brown force and to technical the of the extremine they relighed only water for the a whisher there is the decree and so a september to the of

Among the causes which conduced to the establishment of the teet, the discovery of the circulation of the bloor is the most prominent. Then physicians found that the blood persculated in a regular manner through certain conducts, from the heart, and returned to that organ, by other vefsels, from the extremities, they Let about calculating the mechanical force which they supposed necessary for enabling the heart and arteries to produce the effect, and clated with their apparent ouccep, were led by degrees to transfer thew calculations to the other functions of the body. Geometry had become the prevailing study of the learned; and societies for the promotion of experimental philosophy were established in the different countries of Europe. It was in Italy that mathematics had been most afriduously cultivated i and it was there that the first attempt was made to introduce them in medicine, In the middle of the 17 century Sanctorius published his elledicina Stateca" in which he endeavoured to shew the greatinfluence which the insensible perspiration has on health, and to Calculate with precision all the variations in its quantity, in the different conditions of the body. According to his theory, diseases originates from the noxious partietes of the food being retained in the system, in consequence of the stoppage of the transpiration; and titl the latter function was restored to the proper standard, no cure could well take place. He distinguished the

Marcola Will sacretting her to Angluce a hite will a Tail and forten teel , all I was opposed for to the spirit of the the alman loss bridge no to gra That wheether was were was to the this The dide to as as proper to all his line Warming to dution by the track in Minter het to feel and and o him i reduce the total for the letter of the literal of the land the land the land had the who course that concern the hop a saile is I considered carte to harden the good and land from In he thoughter attice he lendered to totale the thousand land a land a state from chance that the house in dead toward has hereing was a to defect them be a het or and a second mangharlow cheblan that this year to the for paying of Melionic in wel and other design that floring others the theat When at I had the test of indeed on the continue on the contin and to Calm late in the transmission will the more falling in the declarate the thousand the towns distributed the in a separately of londs he little of the office of the state of water and to the for the dear to be about a some that of does to less i plant on who des les energes to the

different alementary matters according to thew specific gravities, and according as they appeared more or less fitted to pass off in the way of insensible perspira the papeons of the mind; showing hours of and equanimity favoured the exerctions, while sorrow and fear impeded them: how fevers and melancholy arme from the obstructed perspirable matter, where grief was long continued: and how they were to be removed by restoring the suspended exhalation. Among the "Whowerms" of Sanctonus, there are many sound observations; and medical science is under considerable obligations to him for having directed the attention of physiologists to the functions of the other; which, litt their, had been in a great measure overlooked: but his views, lette those of most theorist, were too partial; and we have little doubt-, that, in one respect, they had a most ingunous influence, by encouraging the physician in the Universal employment of suckenfing sweating medicines Such were the advances towards the formation of that system on which the talents of Borelli, Bellini, Baghvi and Bernouilli, in Staty, and of Potcairno, Reil, Montringhams and Mead in England shed so much lustre. That the labours of these individuals and there succepors were often

conformed by observation, and have served to illustrate

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deferred alementery matters according to their feel a francises and walnuting as frey appeared on one ap felter to pay of while way of mousite from their the win her three to the her me pine to the propose of the money strong horogen a consumity proved the exerctors, wall down and have in feeted theme have severa and melanelis and from the other or the perspectable matter, who Universed by resting to traperated expelled from. And The Mexicon of days tours, thousand many bornet obscore time print medical decemes is under this which the plant of him to having deside the order has if physodegrate to the president of the others; which the hear, half lover in a grant thrown to plantal gain us have with digit that, we one respects they had a most requestion influences, by concernaging the physician to the Universal perflorments of autorities ancolony neckura of that system on which the takents of Bookers 3. Kned (Bagline and Herselei) on Lettle from Explored about the house of the the latering of their contracts and then surrefund over their aformed by the court is and some deeper to ellistight

Those movements of the living body which are clearly referrible to mechanical laws, such as the compount action of the muscles, the functions of the eyes the will not be denied: but when mathematical reasonings were applied to living phenomena, which furnished he fixed data for calculation, and which were, in fact, to be investigated by very different methods, no useful result could be expected.

methods, no useful result could be expected.

Of medicine, ever received any benefit from the mathematical hypothesis, it was by accustoming the mend to the strictness of mathematical methods: by fixing altertion of physiologists and pathotogists to point of the animal economy that has been previously but little investigated: and by indicing them to seek occasionally for experimental proofs of their theories: and thus led to discoveries which probably would otherwise have long remained unmade.

As we approach neaver our own times, we shall proceed more hastily on: and of the remaining systems of medicine, we shall connect only the historical links. The enving and extravagant spirit which we have so frequently found wandering beyond the sphere of sober invistigation and patient observation, seems again to appear in the 18th centures.

It would be very unprofitable labour to look through the voluminous writings of Hoffman, Whate and Cull out all the peculiarities of thempathalquae Speculations, thering, as we shall in our succeeding lectures, they have been so ably condensend explained and improved by Callen. Before we leave the age of State offman permet us to pay our passing complements of respect to their cotemporary Boverhause, who, ynor then equal inpoint of bolliancy and reach of geneus, surpaper Them on Solid understanding and correct judgment. His aim was much lower, instead of allempling to dazzle the world with the glave of new theories, he was salisfied with gleaning the better parts from all the systems and reducing them to a harmoneous reconciliation, which should give the to science the asvarlye of prophry by the discoveries and reasons of all. About, or a little after this period Haller.

Goverhauve book his system. And while he held the reins of medical empire, two rivals arose who overturned his apparently well established dominions. 5 These. The offman and table, were rival profesores at Halle. The former was a voluminous writer, but not the founder of a seet, for he does not always reason buth consistency, nor are his arguments directed to any definite system. Stahl, with ocarcely less insustry , but with acuteness and talents emenently superior, direct at changing the whole of the science. Elle acknowledges with way Helmont, a ruling france your, quarting the constitution against disease, to and repairing every defect which raight occur; but, with the superintendence, he considered the human. system as a living and an fritable machine, susceptitle of various age wegular motions, and conseque the of topular forms. This is the in meaning of spasm " of tonie motion" and similar exprepions; nor earlier avois the suspicion, that, when Hoffman Speakes of spasm, he means what & State styles his tonie motion of that very properly, afacts that that the operations of chemistry and nechanies are unable to a confer for the retar functions, and has addered argument in support of his portion, that seeing in controvertible; but, then, the hypothers which hoffers is equally gratuetous and liable to many and serious objections. That he is entitled to our remembrane, in as much, as his executations

180 housesteth his desptire, who have the latest. from a place they walk continue down now stade live mountains in a colle for new a many replacement while with former of a deep for he has not a history own with constraint , and me has common to decetarly and When to english in the the the the starting leplan demand introducing the who have the receiver the me in the sing exclanate fact to go for it gives into the donatheders presided desend and regard of went define which weight became ; that The section to the is the of return the ham next total of anniets of a the orient law tourse minted the the same of the same 1. my of from the live motor into wall style his love motion of thethe in against a supported free faction, that and so can be deep to be pulled the stage where consequent of the continue of the state of

Thatever becomes of this idea, it is evident that the germs of this hew doctrine gradually extrante Even Bookaave, we are told, in his later. years, ded not reject the consideration of a nervous flied, though consistently with his humanal pathalogy he considered it inactive", and Cauting his succepartrents at some length of the disence, of the total solid. Shaller, who is justly Styled the father of modern physiology, though belonging chiefly to the mechanicae sect, is entitled to our highest respect for his industry, assisted this new revolution by his experiments on initatity ; and I Wallen at last constructed, on this ground, a system highly beautifue and ingenious, though like many we have reviewed, is too refined ard in many respect, in correct, On the same foundation De Brown but his theory of excitation ; but while the Cullenians made the human body wholly material, Brown considered of as entirely spiritual, orested only by heat, & Motion and other Stimuli The peculiardies of this doctrice are, that all the actions of life are referrable to the exerte ment of the body by strongly and all discuses The thirt of dead and endout the bety, a deblaty arising from a deficiency, or a freeword excel of excitement. about the

spectioned a serelet in a de de de de textraligh Ministeries, and over live thing in toping those weeks the Rea to Heading short with the net have to free it is the other the a linear a so end and here were proved and hat to high die shoot had a than the said for Parlie of several to the town as a rest at he had a start of when the a shipped of Handiness of the last and and then The Kind the Who the letter of all her allender In fact, gentlemen, a the fundamental error in the doctrine of Brown, is, that he mistook a single property of animal matter for the primary cause of the life and disease; neglecting the consideration of those various powers which the different organs propers, according to their perubanties of structure, and overlooking entirely those laws by which they influence each other, and communicate or modify the affections to which they are severally liable.

But notwithstansing the many and pulpable is inconsistencies of this system, which we have not time to point out, if will always occupy a distinguished place in the history of nevicae science, as exhibiting a remarkable example of the force of originae and unaided genius in erecting a system plausible and captivating in its aspect, but devois of the espential support of facts and observations, and therefore facted to where the left of all systems in the spential support of facts and observations, and therefore facted to where the left of all systems is built upon so unstable a basis.

when the state of the second science when the state of the frequent of the second of the second of the second of the proposation of the chair.

afthe clive of the 18 center; Such was the state of merical sepence when our ellustrous countryspan Ruch, ascended the professatorial phair. The posseper an acute an appent mins; he was stalled in the mediae literature both of the antients and moderns, but he had no sendue respect for the openions of others on the mere fround of authority. His peculiar excellence as a lectioner afforded him an ample opportunity I promulgating that enforcing his do chins , while then peal prent, no less than in the mose in which they were announce, renews hem in the highest degree popular among his public and cotemporries He defected the defects of former hypotheses with a shrewfres or sagacity Heamist be dowbter but

Acroins to Darwin, no one seems to have conceived the idea of applying the doctrine of association to the theory and heatment of disease; although the tenets of Hartley were embraced by a large proportion of his countrymen (and his illustrations of the associative actions of the nervous equand muscular systems were universally received.

Darwin popeper a Knowledge of medicine and all the collateral sciences in as a person office great work the 3 ornomia with Satisfy you he has experimental research which, while it appeared to qualify him for a medical Theorist enables him to give his system an imposing as peet of induction and generalization His speculations, although highly refixed, profep to be founded upon facts; and his arrangement and classification, although to Complicated, Appears consistent in all its parts. As theory which has ever been offered to the profesion was more highly elaborated , and appeared to be more firmly supported by Experience and observation, while every adventitions aid was given it from the exellivated taste and extensive information of the author. Tet it made little impression

" Bering to Daniery no one deing to naise concerns the edea of applying the dudine of affine to the the on is a status discourse i get though the lexit of war. rech continued in acting to propertion Town to many do no has allieger Etting a miliantine actions it the review andrew in assertary weathers been unersall The state of the s down popular a transcope & medical and all the Earlanders received in There fall extent gale sino formalion with from and book a laste for thereto dethile land experimental released enterty while et comment to questify dein far a minise Therefore problem him to pine his wys lemen as informs aspect of induction and generally his operatations, nothernal highly where he had the former of a forther from from from from the said with and which and who will all the said with the said will be the said will be the said with the said will be the said will be the said with the said will be the said will be the said with the said will be the said amoreganist son experiencement although which Complicated, appears consistent in When its party efor theory wheel has side been affered to the properties was more highly elaboration and opposed to be more friends from the Expressing and observation while even withinder tote and extense expension

on the medical public; its leading principles rested rather upon metaphysical than upon physical considerations; its fundamental positions were found to be gratuitous, and many of the illustrations, although injenious, were conceived to be mapplicable and inconclusive.

Such was the state of medical science near the close I the 18th Century. At this period a new era began to illumine the domains of general occince and literature, in which medicine largely participated. There was no the concerns tance so pre = eminent as to give date to This new age, which has in contradistinction to the preceding age of learning", as the present is, "that of experiment, but a number of events transpired in the political and intellectual world, which emanapated it from the shackles that had hitherto fettered it to the car of authority. Formerly the whole medical world ranged themselves under the banners of two or three great chieftains; every one conceived it essential to attach himself to some school, a enrol himself unter some distinguished leader; but a new feeling now arose, a great variety of speculations and doctrines were perfectually brought before the public, some of which from their intrinsic meret, acquired a degree of popularity, whelst the greater number of them quickly resigned their place to others, that seemed to be based on more Correct principles, or were more altractive from their novelly. The recepany consequence of this state was to detach the mind from the influence of theories by ptems,

to diminish the authority of great names, to inspirit individuals to a greater dependence on their our powers, and to cast aside their service devotion to the tenets of others. now, men, really began to disregard scholastic disputation, to give comparatively lette attention to abstract theory, uneversally to recognise the value of the inductive nethod of philosophigue, and professedly to build their hypotheses solely upon the generalization of facts. Jistrue, this plan has not in all instances been strictly adhered to; our observations have not been always correct; nor our experiments well conducted; nor our investigations at all times conducted with due caution; but the free spirit Jenguing has arisen and generally prevailed and the exertions formerly devoted to the accumulation of mere learning, have been bestower on the more important business of acquiring real and useful Knowledge. sockethbout this time, a new star appeared in the metical planetarium, and by its brilliant and defusive irradiations, gave a new impulse to medicine. This was in the ascension of our ellustrous countryman Dock Benjamin Rush to the profesorial chair.

To the native energies of a powerful mind, the subject of our notice added habits findustry and application. his peculiar excellence as a lecturer afforded him ample opportunity of promulgating and enforcing his doctrines, whele then real merit, no less than the mode in which They were announced, rendered him in the highest-degree popular among his pupils and colemporaries. I've detected the defects of former hypotheses with Observances and Sagacity; while he proposed his own views with a degree of candows which tended to render them the more accepable, and disposed his audunce to receive them in the same sperit with which they were proposed. Igut his great and appropriate merit, and which entitles him to the admiration and gratitude of posterity, is the sagarity and deligence which he manifested in the examination and discremention of the plenomena of disease. The doctrines of Callen and Brown who were, at his time, governing the medical world, underwent in his lands, a revision, correction and improvement, such as to convert Them into an entirely new Sys Em. Altho these is a strelling similarity in some of the features of Rush's dictiones with those offerm, he is entitled to the merit of originality even in regard to them, because they were suggested about the same time. But in other respects his claims greatest, the most change on the practice of heriene which has been accomplished since the days of Heppocrates. It writings contain a richestore of pathalogical observations, and important and useful practical hints.

you will find them no less elegant and agreeable than useful and instructive; abounding in information no less eurious for its extent and variety, than for its great importance and practical trearing; deserving the allention of every student, essential to all who would be professiont in medical science, an honour to the university in which they were pronounced; and an imperishable monument to their illustrious author.

Under the influence of D. Rush's writings medical men began to indulge a landable satusion; they investigated the opinions most sacred from astiquity and most throughly established by the authority of names; they now amanupated themselves from a service thraldom, and began to rely on their own perceptions, judgment and reason. The practice which has since sprung up, is more prompt, energetie and succeptul. The long list of what were classed incurable diseases is already much reduced, generally much les protracted. The effects of his labours are not confined to his own country. They have extended to every part of the globe where herrical science is cherished. They have extended themselves beyond the name of their author; Thousands are now practising on the principles of Rush, who Scarcely Know that such a man ever lived. Europeans are too prous to acknowledge their obligations to the researches of a new country, and have accordingly adopted his principles wittent allsowled ment.

The proud critice of English leterature, the boastful Edenburg Reviewer, who so contemptously asked, Who reads an american book?

We are told, had just usen from writing an article on some pamphlets that had been puttered on the then prevailing epidemie fever of qualtontary, in which he had embodied an outline of the most correct doctrines and best practice in fevers, which is wholely taken from Rush, and his name at once mentioned or adverted to.

from his writings, would be a tedrous employment, we can not however abstain from remarking that the most prominent and highly extolled pathotogy of England, that of Jamy is little more than a transcript from Rush. And as we advance in our succeeding lectures, I will prove to you, that the basis of the French pathotogy of Bichat- and Brompais is, only a literal translation from Baglivin and the american:

shere may be some inbulgence given to the pride of the old countries of Europe, in being unbride of the old countries of Europe, in being unwilling to concede due credit to the scientific laborers of a new, and as they affect to believe, illiterate people, but what shall we say of our own country man, who not only adopt his principles without actional opment, but conceal their thefts unda without actional opment, but conceal their thefts undand

Unfortunally, however, it has always been the fate of greatness to be apailed by the envy and detraction of cotemporaries, and to Shine forth in its native custre only after the bosoms in which those fetty vices had then above, have sunk into cold obliver. many of the greatest men who have done honour to our speaces, have lived unknown by their citizens, and even by next neighbor, or if Known only through the evil reports of their inferior and malagnant rivals. The cotemporaries of Galen, Harrey, Knew Ken only by the representatives of the Thursitic coops. of other more remote in antiquity it has never been determined where they were born, or where lived. a huntred cities claimed the honor of giving both to Homer, but, nottell his envious cotemporaries had long ceased to be Known. In this sense, it may be well said, great men only begin to live after death. Thus it will be in a few more years with Rush, when personal envy and jealousy thall have ceased, his memory will be chenshed, and grow ever = green ; his vortue and talents will constitute a constellation, which shall be a Cynosure to medical enquirees,

till the rays of conjecture, shall be extinguished by the full flood light of certainly; on till the science of this life shall be lost in the real Knowledge of the life beyond the grave. is the second of the second and the southern the second of the second of the second Second Charleman & de a Tophica Inches when I do worth to the to former to be suffered 1 se service of the serve of new in a cally park y great than couly begin There at you can there is always it to be to

till the ways of songertime, about he extension by the full floor best ortanity or the the Deenie of these are while he look in the real Knowledge of the life begins the grade and dish many of the created new who have done his envious to lend opens had cong ceased to be Known . In this sense, its may be well gold ; great now only legan to live after dister. The of Ente accordistation, which shall be a trongeral of medical answers

Genllemen:

Youring now pointed out the puncipal revolutions which have occurred in medical science from its Earliest period to the close of the 18th century; to be complete it would be necessary to enumerate and investigate the ments of the different discoveries and improvements which have taken place, in all its different branches during the present age.

But not to speak of the impossibility of such an undertaking in the confines of a single lecture; and the abilities requisite for its correct and impartial performance, it is obvious that this would be in a great measure to describe the existing condition of the art; which it was not our design.

before us of the different stapes of improvement of Midreal science, it must be obvious that the physicians of the Earliest and middle ages, entertaining the most inaccurate notions as to the functions of the body in the Sound state, and as to the Epential nature of diseases, were yetenabled, by empirical observation, to acquire a surprising extent of accurate information, as to the causes and natural progrep of diseases and the power of tenedus over their most formidable symptoms.

In more modern times physicians have acquired a general Krimbedge of the nature of all those functions in which the visible movements of the body are chiefly concerned, and so far contributed to the Elucidation

morting states, as far as they appear during life, have been ably arranged and classifier; the application of the more regular system; and the list of really efficient remeters gradually curtaited, and then properties more accurately determined.

The great improvements and advancements which marks the present a ge may be chiefly albutuled to the more deligent cultivation of frath-logy, or mosted analomy, whereby the localities, the varieties, and the effects of disease are accurately ascertained: and thus the immediate causes of the fatal bermination of diseases more ratisfactority explained; the same time, by the improvements in physiology, the immediate objects to be attained by medical practice are being more clearly defined, and additional precision given to the administration of remedies.

In looking forward to the farther improvement of tour science, to its increasing usefulness and efficacy, our hopes rest, faither on the improve ment of medical education, and the more general deflusion through the member of the professor, of the Knowlere which we already possels _ ; and, faither, also an the strongs of pathological and clinical observation.

and rest or four as they suppered business light and the stay of it which allowed and all his way non to the atmendiation of tensions. THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

has been long for several years properly fry on by many accurate and close investigators -, and on our own country, we have, inteed, a many distinguished men amongst as who labour to support our medical repetation on a level with that of other nations, but A must be owned, however humiliating the confession, that the great map of our medical men, through imperfect means of education, or an ill-founded fear of inability to acquire a sufficient knowledge for under the culpable reflection that if they simply tread in the steps of their fathers they will do well enough - This class of the profession continue to practice medicine in an empire ; and from Whom we never can expect the smallest contribution to the advancement of the science were they to live a thousand there. It is indeed time that such a state of things, in this country, should cease, and that farther and more extended efforts should be made to place nescene on a slandard with the other Sciences. We have said elsewhere ; exact, we may never call the science of medicine, but we are satisfied that a rearching examination into the nature and operation of those causes which have for so many ages retarded the progress of the art would enable us to show that the comparative slowness with which it has advanced, and the imperfections which are every where confesses

the process discount the state of the second person of things out to be a first of the state of the The said of the first of the said of the said of the said "you owe so much, that it is not bound to be satisfied with the gratitude of words, but is entitled to require the genuine homage of a well spent life".

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to exist, depend not so much on the impossibility or the difficulty of raising medicine to an equality with the precise sceences, as on the manner in which it has hitherto been studied, and the obstacles which have been thrown in its path by those very persons who are most interested in the perfectibility of mediane. But, gentlemen, to detain you longer; in reflections of this Kind, would be, perhaps, to exhaust your patience, I shall now has ten to a close; but I cannot do so without ad dryling a few words in the frankness of friendship, yet with the feelings of a preceptor, to those who have left us , and some of whom I am proud to see again honouring as on this occasion with their presence , men before whom hees the land of promise, attainable by those exertions which were begun and fortered in this place, soit necessary me for me to uree you, my valued associates, in your exertions of extensive usefulness Throughout your profesional career, & maintain your connection with your Alma Mater; to remember what you owe to this seat of learning. If your minds are properly impressed with The value of intellectual distinction, this advice will be unnecessary the higher you rise in your profession, The older gon grow, The more fondly will you loos En back, with respect and veneration, whon this University : 5

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